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and would be present and deliver an address, ception of which the President himself might have been proud had he been present. The President's health was drunk standing, after the reading of his letter, which was as follows: Executive Mansion.

Alexander E. Orr. President, etc. My Dear Sir: The pleasure which a participation in the banquets of the Chamber of Commerce has afforded me in the pa a, and the kindly feeling and road spirit of enterprise which always pervaded those occasions, cause me to regret most sincerely that I cannot join the goodly company that will gather around the Chamber's hospitable board to-

Recent events may well cause those who reprebusiness interests to rejoice in their escape threatened peril. But while they have bundant reason for rejoicing, and can view with greatest satisfaction the support they have cause of sound money in the contest lately waged against it, I carnestly hope that in this time of congratulation it will be remembered that constant vigilance and continued effort are required to even maintain present conditions, but that absolute safety will only be secured when our financial system is protected by affirmative and

When our business men are habitually alert and watchful, and when they are, moreover, fully aroused to the importance of such legislative acuires, much good may be confidently anticipated, of only in the accomplishment of practical results, but in the removal of hurtful prejudices, through an assurance to the people that business and patism are becoming more and more Yours very truly. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Governor Morton, too, was unable to be present at the dinner. His letter of regret read as

follows:

State of New-York, Executive Chamber,
Albany, N. Y., Nov. 4, 188.
Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your
invitation to attend the one-hundred-and-twentyeighth annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce
of the State of New-York, and to lender my thanks
for the courtesy extended.

The pressure of business engagements, which have
been in some measure increased by the approaching
close of my term of office as Governor, is such that I
am regretfully compelled to forego the pleasure of
being present.

im regretfully compelled to forego the pleasure of seing present.

I cannot, however, forego the opportunity to express to the Chamber and its guests, representing as they do the commercial and financial interests of the Empire City and State, my great gradification that the American people have so signally and unmistakably made public declaration and set the seal of their approval upon the question of maintaining invitodate the National honor and the monetary credit of our people. The result was an affirmation of our purpose, which will be welcomed and applauded by the civilized world, and guarantees the stability and integrity of the Republic among the nations. Very truly, yours.

ceiling. They flaunted in silk festoons from the The chandeliers were smothered with them The balcony of the gallery was entwined with them. They ran across the top were reflected from the tables, and they ran down from the pilasters in red, white and blue. Standards of them sprung from the pedestals about the room Behind President Orr's chair set in a frame of Old Glory, and in the background, along the southern wall were the colors of England, France, Russia, Germany, Spain Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria and Portugal. It is doubtful if there has ever been a more superb display of the National colors at a public dinner.

THE MENU CARD.

The victory for sound money in the election was celebrated in the title page of the menu, designed by Tiffany & Co., with a display of gold at the top, and the bright sun rays of success die and plate work. Under the sun rays were the seal of the Chamber of Commerce and the arms of the State of New-York, all in bright gold, with the thyrsus of feasting and the ivy of friendship. In the centre of the card was the figure of Columbia, holding the rod of commerce. At her side were shown the horn of plenty and emblems of merchandise. In the background were shown a locomotive on one side and a view of the New-York Harbor, with the Brooklyn Bridge and the steamship St. Paul on the other side.

Secretaries Olney, Carlisle and Herbert had been expected to be present, but they were prevented from so doing. Letters of regret were re-

ceived from them. A TELEGRAM TO DR. STORRS.

At 8:30 o'clock President Orr arose and said: "It has been suggested that I send the following telegram to the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn." He read the telegram, as follows:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, now in convention assembled, sends greetings and congratulations to the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, now enjoying the hospitalities of the Hamilton Club upon the fiftieth anniversary of his great and glorique work in the cause of religion and humanity.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.

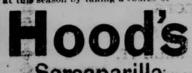
After reading the telegram, President Grr said: "Have I the approval of the Chamber of Commerce for sending this telegram to the Rev. Dr. Storrs?

"Yes! Yes!! God bless him!" arese from the

The telegram was sent.

THE CHAIRMAN'S INTRODUCTORY. If anything was needed to make plain the feeling that pervaded the guests, it came when President Orr began his address. Every reference of his to the recent political contest brought forth rounds of applause. In the

The expense of doctors' bills. Keep your blood



Sarsaparilla The best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Deliciously Refreshing,

COLGATE & CO.'S Violet Water.

tribute to Mr. Dana and Mr. McKelway as Democratic editors who had done so much for the cause of sound money. This was received with great applause, especially his reference to with great appiause, especially his reference to Mr. Dana. Mr. Orr spoke in part as follows:

Gentlemen: A stranger standing upon this platform, and looking into the happy faces that are now before me, might very well imagine that "a year of jubilee had come." I trust that, in every sense of the term, this will prove just such a year to each one of us, and that the bright anticipations we have formed since the political pressure of the last few months has been removed may be fully and happily realized by us all. (Applause.)

In following a time-honored custom of the Chamber of Commerce, and congratulating you upon having reached another anniversary period in its history. I cannot refrain from making mention of the startling and revolutionary issues that were forced into the late Presidential campaign, with all their accompanying conditions of anxiety and missiving. Almost every element that enters into the composition of our existing system of government that we hold most sacred—law, order, patriotism. National integrity, the purity of our courts of justice and the honest character of our money—were vigorously and mischlevously assailed and put upon the defensive; and, as a consequence, and pending the months that had to intervene before a decision could be reached at the polis, a severe strain was placed upon all our business and financial interests. Indeed, I may say that the gravity of this experience was not alone confined to the different departments of commerce and industry; its influence had a much wider scope, and was accutely felt throughout the length and breadth of this land by every conscientiously intelligent man and lever of his country for a similar period. (Applause.)

But in reminding you that we have now reached and in congratulating you upon the result of this

foreign and domestic, very many of whom are members of this Chamber, is worthy of our highest praise. (Applause.)

Nor should we forget, in this pleasing enumeration, our good friends of the press, who, with scarcely an exception, loyally upheld the right and vigrously attacked and exposed the wrons. (Applause.) With a patriotism worthy of their black position, they did not hesitate to call conventions and platforms, yes, and persons, also, by their proper names, and by the exercise of their powerful influence proved potent factors in pressing back the rising tide of Amarchy, socialism and the loud-tongued advocates of a debased currency. All honor be to the press, and, if I may be permitted to say so, of its bemoeratic division, which promptly repudiated the doings and sayings of the Chicago Convention, and to those two stalwart Democratic editors, Charles A. Dana, of "The New-York Sun, igreat cheering) and St. Clair McKelway, of "The Greater New-York Eagle," who led the attack upon its mongrel and disloyal platform without the loss of a single day. (Renewed applause.)

THREE OTHER NAMES.

THREE OTHER NAMES.

And now, in the fulness of our appreciation of And now, in the tunies of the good work that has been so admirably performed, with your kind permission I would like to mention three other names. I have said that it was the patriotism of the people that won this victory,

WHAT THE ELECTION MEANS

Ged bless, direct and protect William McKinley of Ohio, the honored President-elect of these United States, (Great applause and cheers.) He is not the President-elect of a single party, great and powerful though it be, but of that union of parties whose platform stands for honesty, patriotism, the love of God and country, and the welfare parties whose platform stands for honesty, patriotism, the love of God and country, and the welfare of man—sentiments that throb directly from the heart, and look out from the eyes of every true American citizen. Mr. McKinley's election means more to us all than any other election that has yet taken place in this country since we won our way into the family of fations. Before him lies the great and glorious opportunity of winning back to this land its normal conditions of prosperity, and giving contentment and happiness to every household. (Applause).

At the same time a grave responsibility will rest with his Administration, for it can make or mar for many years to come the future of this great Republic.

With an abiding confidence in his intellectual equipment for his high office, and in his rectitude of purpose in its administration, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, in tendering him, on behalf of its Loss members, its respectful congratulations on his election, wishes him, at the same time, in the fulness of its hopefulness and happiness, a cheering and sympathetic Godepeed.

And now, gentlemen, a single thought more ere I elose. Do not let us forget, as a safeguard to our

happiness, a cheering and sympathetic Godspeed. (Cheers.)
And now, gentlemen, a single thought more ere I close. Do not let us forget, as a safeguard to our country, our homes and our happiness, the moral of this election. What we have accomplished in this instance so successfully we can surely achieve in the future, if we continue true to our obligations as conscientiously intelligent men. If, in seasons of National and municipal peril (and, remember, we shall be confronted by the latter danger in one short year from now), we lay aside for the time being the secondary claims of party, and stand on the broad platform of patriotism, we need never dread the combined forces of ignorance, Anarchy, Socialism and all other wryngloing, and the lessons of the ever-memorable Presidential campaign of 1886 will not have been learned in valu. (Great applause.)

"FREE GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL."

"FREE GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL."

The first regular toast of the evening was that of "Free Government on Trial," which was responded to by Postmaster-General Wilson, who

sponded to by Postmaster-General Wilson, who said.

Every general election in this country is a trial of free government, and not less truly a trial of those institutions through which we are attempting to work out free government. If every new peril affects us with new anxiety, every new triumph justifies added confidence in our institutions, and renewed trust in the intelligence and capacity of our people for self-government. (Applause.) We have just had a test of the capacity of universal suffrage to deal with the question so confessedly difficult that in other countries it is committed to trained experts and specially educated statesmen. That test has been made under conditions least favorable to a safe and correct judgment, at a time when it was necessary to undo much erroneous teaching, for which both political parties and leading statesmen in both parties were responsible, and amid widespread industrial stagnation that made the public mind a ready seed bed for the germination of dangerous ideas. That such a fight could move forward through all the stages of a Presidential campaign, with its allenating prospects of party success, without a panic and without a cessation of ordinary business enterprise has been a marvel to other nations. That the result has been a marvel to other nations. That the result has been a marvel to other nations. That the result has been a marging; that the result has been achieved by a partial and temporary dissolution of party-ties and the hearty concert of forces irreconcilably antagonistic on other policies, is a ground for quickened patriotism and loftier pride in American citizenship. (Applause.) To make forever safe the fruits of such a victory is now the duty and responsibility of those to whom initiative and power have come with a verdict of the late election, while for all citizens who love their country, and who place her honor, her greatness and her welfare high above party allegiance and personal ambitions, there is the release imperative duty of dispassionate and anx

NOT FREE SILVER ALONE,

It would be as untrue as it would be irrational to suppose that all the millions of American voters who were massed behind the flag of free silver were conscious advocates of repudiation and disaster, or were less patriotic than the mass of their countrymen. It was not merely free eliver at sixteen to one that could and did gather so great a host of votes in this free country and animate them with such intensity of feeling. There were other battle cries, heard for the first time in a Presidential campaign in this country, and more or Jess potent in their influence—cries that ought never to be heard in a country of democratic in-sificutions. Strange as it may seem, the question

of maintaining the financial integrity of the country, of keeping good faith in public and private dealing, was confused in the minds of many citizens with the policy of defending a plutocracy, imaginary or real, whose interests were the interests of a class, and to that extent hostile to the interests of the masses of the people. Strangas it may seem, the struggle to keep our monetary standard up to the level of the standard of the civilized world, and to keep faith in public and private contracts, became, in the heated belief of thousands, the rich man's battle, while the effort to degrade that standard and to impair such faith was ennobled as the poor man's fight. That such was not the nature of the contest, so far as the money issue was involved, we may confidently rely on experience, returning prosperity and enlightened reflexion to bring home to the masses of the American people, and to bonvince them that no men Bad a kreater stake in the right settlement of that question that those who depend on their daily wages for their daily support. (Appiause.)

But this revelation cannot fall to convince us

their daily wages for their daily support. (Appiause.)

But this revelation cannot fall to convince us that in the honest belief of a section of the voters is becoming fixed the idea that the Government is so administered, and laws are so framed, as to make unjust distribution of social aenelits, and to make more difficult the upward path in life, and to narrow the gateway of opportunity for that vast majority of youth whose soul dependence is individual merit and individual effort. With the growth and hardening of such an idea there will always be an electerate ready to support any policy which promises or threatens a radical change in existing conditions and existing distribution of property. If this revelation points to a weak point in our political fabric, it is our duty to look fearlessly and carefully to that point, and to strengthen 18 best we may. If this sense of grievance is unfounded, we should address ourselves to the task of showing it was unfounded.

A FREE FIELD FOR MERIT.

If, on the other hand, it rests on any real basis in ur laws or in the present working of our industria organizations, those laws should be reformed and that industrial organization should be brought into har-

organizations, those laws should be reformed and that industrial organization should be brought into harmony with Democratic government. I could not, even if time allowed, make myself more definite or suggest the reforms that are to accomplish these results. They are needed to give the great body of voters a stendfust confidence that neither in the burdens which Government imposes nor in the benefits which Government insures is there injustice or favoritism, and that democracy is in fact as well as in name a free field for merit. (Applause.) If, for effective service, the great agencies of modern transportation and productions must have something of a semi-military organization, where the private soldier is far removed from the commander-in-chief, it must be remembered that in all history these armies have been the most trustworthy where the men in the ranks were stimulated to loyalty and zeal by the knowledge that these qualities and these alone could and surely would open the way for advancement. If we are to escape in the future the crice we have heard in this campaign of the power of plutocracy, of the classes and the masses, of the annagonism between capital and labor, and of the gulf between the rich and the poor, all wrongs or abuses that can breed and foster such ideas must be patiently and honestly obliterated. Then the appeal of the askitator, the Socialist and the demagone will be an empty ery, and there will not be in this Republic an army of discontented that may be railied under any banner that seeks to assall the safeguards of private prosperity, and individual credit. (Applause.)

A PERPETUAL DUTY.

Let me only say in conclusion that the lessons and

TRIBUTE TO THE CHAMBER.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without referring o the great work which this Chamber has wrought dinners were held at Fraunce's Tavern, but during all that period this institution has stood as the pilot, the guide, the director, the ploneer in all wise policies of commerce and trade and patriotism. (Applause.) You have bestowed not only wisdom and enlightenment and courage on the world of commerce, but millions upon the unfortunate victims of fire and flood and fever. You have been the promoters of good fortine and the comferters of misfortune. I wish that the people of this land could understand how much tries and boyal patrigism, how much disinterested devortion to the highest interests of the country, are found among just such men as compose the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York. (Applause.) During your corporate life you have seen a great country grow into independence, you have seen it advance and extend along all the lines of progress and prosperity until the seven wonders of the world of which we learned in our youth have been lost sight of and forgotten in the thousand greater wonders of this industrial age. You have seen inclingence increase. You have seen reason and reasonableness, the ability to take right views of things, become more universal among these people than among the people of any other land (Applause.) You have seen the average of comfort and prosperity higher among all classes in this country than could be found at any other age of the world in any other land upon the surface of the earth, (Applause.) And yet there are complainings, there are discontents and there are disastisfactions, and gloomy minds think they see in these evidences and signs that there is coming a social revolution an overturning of our system of popular government and the substitution for it of some plan whereby by legal enactiment all the clittens of the Republic can be made comfortable and rich without regard to fortune or ability or frigality or merit.

WHEN IT IS A GOOD THING.

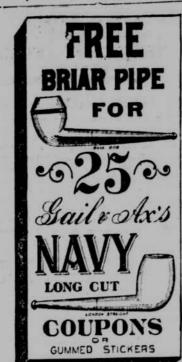
WHEN IT IS A GOOD THING.

In one sense, discontent is a good thing. It is the opposite of self-satisfaction. (Laughter.) It is a good thing to appreciate that we have not to understand that we have not made the most of our opportunities. In this sense, discontent is 'he spur of ambition, the incentive to better work, the

our opportunities. In this sense, discontent is the spur of ambition, the incentive to better work, the mountain of progress by which, from height to height, civilization has climbed to where now, with shining face, the stands still pointing upward to heights unwon. (Applause.)

But there is another kind of discontent, born of ignorant and jealous envy, that seeks not to repair its mistakes or to profit by its failures, not to build up, but to tear down. There is in many a sense of hopelessners over hopeless misfortunes; and with these it is more to pity than to blame. But, after all, in these discontents there is a menace to the Republic. They aford the opportunity for the demagogue and the cheap candidate for public office. (Laughter and applause.) Glory to the American people: They cannot be fooled all of the time, nor some of the time. They are too level-headed, too intelligent, too patriotic, to be caught by these appeals of the demagogue and the social revolutionist to the dictates and sentiments of envy, hatred and malice.

May I venture to suggest that there are some ways by which it is possible for us to minimize the danger we find in these discontents? The American people, as I have said, have not up to date been fooled. They are honest to the core. They deserve a better certificate of character than a certain colored man, who, when he was about to leave his master's employ because of the mysterious disappearance of certain small articles about the house, asked for a certificate of character to take to his next employer, and his employer said: "Weil, Rastus, I can give you a good certificate for energy and abbliss, but I cannot say much



sbout your honesty." "Tell us what, boss," says Rastus, after a moment's reflection. "Can't you put it in that I am just as honest as my instincts will let me be?" (Laughter.)

The first remedy I would suggest—and it is one that is being ever applied, and it has been alluded to—is education. Reduce the percentage of illiteracy. Let the public schools teach not only to read and write, but let the public schools and Columbia College teach, too, the principles of American popular government. (Applause.) Let us go back to the days in which I was taught to write, when the copybook here texts taken from "Poor Richard." "Industry and frurality lead to wealth." "Who by the plough would thrive himself must either hold or drive." There wasn't anything said in those days about legislating a boy into wealth or comfort or ease, especially at the expense of anybody else. (Applause.)

earn wages and the men who pay wages. Let them meet together on the plane of political equalmaking citizens out of unworthy material. (Ap-

election, and also referred to some of the phase of government that the coming Administration would be called upon to consider. He said

force developed in Lemocracy, a conservative influence, which promises to protect forever the institutions of freedom. We find that no demagogue can profit by seeking to arfay classes against each other. (Applause) The belief that, because those who own property were a small minority of the population, it would be a popular issue to incite these who did not possess it to attack the possessions of their more fortunate neighbors, has been refuted by the experiences of this Presidential election. (Applause) We have thought that, while it is true that the possessors of property are but a small minority, those who hoped to possess property are the vast majority of our people. (Applause). And this hope of success, springing etertain in the bosoms of American freemen, is a force which will send into the fleed millions of heroes to defend our dag from foreign or domestic aggression, which will raily, as it has railied around the ballot-box two weeks ago, the intelligence, the patriotism and the industry of this country in a solid planlanx, to protect by their votes the institutions under which labor may pursue the pathway to prosperity in peace and hope and dignity. (Applause.)

A WORD FOR THE PUTURE

Now, my friends, we have heard from the Postmaster-General, representing one side of the house-or, perhaps I should say, with greater truth, one former divisions into which the good people esting than the explanation of New-Jersey's vote esting than the explanation of New-Jersey's vote for sound money and sound morals by connecting it with the character of its journalistic literature. But while we have all been urged to co-operate for the success of this Administration, while we have all been urged to the success of this Administration, while we have all been urged to promote the prosperity of the American people. I have not vet heard one practical suggestion as to how the different elements which combined for the election of Major McKinley can be welded into one co-operative, harmonious force for the success of his Administration. (Applause.) How are the fruits of this great victory to be harvested, if I may use the words which have been uttered by the distinguished Postmaster-General? Can we afford to disband the force of order while the forces of disorder are still in the field, being marshalled by their defeated leader for a new assault upon credit and upon industry? (Applause and cries of "Never!") Can we afford the luxury of political divisions as to the administration of the Government when the existence of the Government is imperilled? Can we afford to quarrel about systems of laws while the moral law lizelf remains a feature in American politics? I believe it is the duty of all the men who contributed to win this victory to contribute now to the narvesting of its fruits. (Applause upon any of their number, but only by the adoption of a policy which will commend itself to all of them. (Applause and cheers.)

We must make sacrifices—sacrifices of opinion, sacrifices of prejudices. We who have scattered the political affiliations of a lifetime to the winds, when by persisting in party loyality we find ourselves on the threshold of treason to the country, must not now forfeit that which we have achieved by such sacrifices of our individual preferences. I believe that the proper course for every one to pursue in this campaign which is still before us is to strengthen the hand of the President elected in any policy. (Applause.) Unless we put with the character of its journalistic literature. But

patriotism. Here is the opportunity which Democrats in my judgment owes it to his country, to his conscience, he owes it to his God, that the President of the United States shall have the means to raise rev-(Applause.) Let him be given these powers without

TO OLD NEW YORKERS

A PERSONAL INVITATION

Your presence is requested at your convenience between the hours of eight A. M. and six P. M. to see New York's first famous store now under its new conditions.

The best we can do will not be as good as we would like to give in return for these two days of kindly greeting from the best people of America's greatest

While the five spacious floors are loaded with the best makes of reliable merchandise, selected especially for New York sales, these are visiting days and no one is under the least obligation to make purchases.

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of the majority to fix the policy of the measure, may contain concessions to the minority, which will reconcile them to its support, without any unnecessary sacrifice of their former professions. (Applause.) I believe it is within the power—aye, within the scope of the abilities possessed by the Postmaster-General, and the present chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to sit down now and agree upon a plan of reducing the schedules of the former tariff, without demanding from the successful Republicans the total sacrifice of the policy which they have been committed to, and which argely contributed to their victory. This I say myself without abating one tittle of my own conviction. I believe I am more of a tariff reformer than most men. Indeed, it would not be a libel if you described me as a free irader, for I am one.

In surveying the great triumph which civilization has achieved, I am unwilling to admit that there is any weakness in our ramparts. Civilization is safe in America; it has passed through a great perit, which will not reoccur for generations to come. With the growth of intelligence and enlightenment, it will be impossible to repeat the campaign of Anarchy and disorder, which has just resulted in defeat and in suppression, and with each successive day as the campaign of education shall be continued we will find that liberty, order and law will be more secure, will be butterssed more firmly upon the loyal breast, upon the honest hearts, the patriotic intelligence of a great, a virtuous, a prosperous and a contented people (Great applause).

RESPONSE FOR THE ARMY.

RESPONSE FOR THE ARMY. In responding for the Army, General Miles said

in part:
So far as the Army is concerned, we do not be lieve in establishing a great National force nor a great standing arm; but we do believe that we can establish a system that, as Washington said, we can commend to the other nations of the world Therefore, I say that so far as the Army is concerned, in a hundred years we have had our experience in foreign wars and domestic troubles, ye the heroism, the sacrifice, the achievements of the Army has maintained the integrity and character of the Nation for a hundred years. We believe if following that system; we believe that we can establish a physical force that will be commensurate with our growth in wealth, prosperity and importance among the nations of the world.

Therefore, in my opinion, the intelligent American people should take an interest in these affairs and put up safeguards, put a lock on their door, put a safeguard that would be a protection not only to the wealth that is accumulated here, bu

do so, because as sovereign Americans, as intelli-gent Americans, that is our only safeguard—in mak-

do so, because as sovereign Americans, as intelligent Americans, that is our only safeguard—in making this Nation what our fathers intended it to be, an independent country. (Applause,) I have thought in the last few days, when I see these trains rushing on from East to West, these great systems rolling with perfect order—I have asked myself what would we do in case of war? The answer comes back that in forty-eight hours we could assemble 100,000 men on the Atlantic coast. We could assemble 100,000 men on the Atlantic coast. We could assemble 100,000 men on the Atlantic coast, we could assemble 200,000 men on the Atlantic Coast—they could concentrate it at some one point, and we could make ourselves a strong, formidable power. But yet we have got to apply ourselves to the insensity, the progress that is being made in the art of war. This great Nation is an intelligent people, patriotic, heroic, full of sacrifice, and if we were to go to war I think it would be well to pick out some one of our size first as a starter; but yet when this great Nation finds itself assailed, when the integrity and the perpetuity of the institutions established by our fathers are at stake, you will find such an uprising such a patriotic feeling. North, South, East and West, as never has been known. It is like a giant in its power, in its strength, in its possibilities. (Applause) An infrant could strike a giant once in the face, but the future result would be very serious to the infant. SENATOR HAWLEY HEARTILY RECEIVED

Senator Hawley in rising to speak upon the sentiment of "The Country and the Flag." was the recipient of a prolonged demonstration of goodwill and favor. In the course of his speech

goodwill and favor. In the course of his speech he said:

Gentlemen, it is too late and too much has been said to permit me now to enter upon anything like an elaborate talk, but there are some things and prominent among them is a feeding to and prominent among them is a feeding to mand respect and gratitude and their ancient party, to their great as who have a feeding the men of the United States who have a feeding the men of the United States who have a feeding to our and their follows of all fundamental principles of American elvilization. (Applause) I have the great honor of knowing Senator Palmer, of Illinois. (Applause) I have heard much, from men who love hims of General Buckner, of Kentucky. I know Mr. Carlise, Mr. Cockran and Mr. Schutz, and I also know General Slickles. I know and thoroushly love Mr. Dana; and among these and other men named, and as an ancient Republican, never a Whig or a Democrat, but always an abolitionist, I life my hat and pay my tribute of pronounced respect and gratitude to men who forgot all party feeling and ancient prejudice and traditions, and who came and railled to the support of the Union. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I cannot forbear a single suggestion concerning some remarks made by that magnificent Democrat, that splendid gentleman from Ireland, our friend, Mr. Cockran. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I cannot forbear a single suggestion concerning some remarks made by that magnificent Democrat, that splendid yentleman from Ireland, our friend, Mr. Cockran. (Applause.) He said some structive, and that I sincerely hope will be supported to only by you, but by all the multitude of people who, I trust, will read them the townspapers. He spoke wisely and elborative of holding together all the men who have brought about this splendid victory over the have been supported to the Administration, I want to make a suggestion to him; I hardly venture to do it; but it is in the line of civilization. I want to make a suggestion to him; I hardly venture to do it; but it is in the line of civil



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expensive and convincing. Try it. to the country than that involved at Bull Run and Appointtox.

THE MAYOR'S BRIEF TALK. Responding to the toast of "The City of New-

Responding to the toast of The Chay of York," Mayor Strong said in part:

Mr. President, Our Guesis, and Members of the Chamber of Commerce: The City of New-York has been responded to almost too often for me to undertake to respond to it to-night. It stands to day a little higher than it has ever stood befora. The Presidential election of two weeks ago showed that the Police Department of the city of New-York made the most peaceful Presidential election that we have had in the city of New-York in the last fifty years tapplause, and that is all the encomium that is necessary for the Mayor of New-York to state about the city of New-York in the last fifty years tapplause, and that is all the encomium that is necessary for the Mayor of New-York to state about the city of New-York in the About a year from now we will pronunce the funeral motes of the present city of New-York, no doubt. The Greater New-York Commission, or a smaller committee that was appointed by that Commission, is laboring almost daily in my office to create a charter that, I am sure, will please every member of this Chamber of Commerce. I believe that they will produce a charter that will not be paralleled by any city on the face of the globe.

Commodore Sicard and General Horace Porter York," Mayor Strong said in part:

Commodore Sicard and General Horace Porter also spoke.

It was after 12 o'clock when the speaking

TO NAME THE GUNBOAT NEWPORT. Washington, Nov. 17.—Miss Frances La Farga great-granddaughter of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, has been designated by the Mayor of Newport, at the request of the Navy Department, to christen the gunboat named after that city to be launched at the Bath Iron Works, Maine, the last of the present month. A similar invitation has been extended to the Mayor of Vicksburg, Miss., to select a young woman to perform a like function for the gunboat Vicksburg, to be launched at the same time and place.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Chart Heteler ...